Numb. 1494

The Daily Gazetteer.

Wednesday, April 9. 1740.

No. 1497.

ACCORDING to their late Management I begin to believe, that the Malecontents have nothing left to depend upon but Misrepresentations, supported by matchless Assurance. It is notorious, that they grow every Day more and more insolent, and yet it is as notorious, that they are every Day less and less Reason. Whatever they say is in a short Space of Time detected, and is, generally speaking, neglected in the mean time, from the Certainty that it will confute itself. Yet the Moment one foolish Tale dies, another is brought forth; the Propagators of Falshood are equally industrious, and full of Effrontery, which is peculiar to the Faction, and never so thoroughly exerted as of late. They seem to persuade themselves that the People of *England* are extremely credulous, and that bold Assertions will crowd any Thing down their Throats. Bishop *Fleetwood*, in his Preface to Saint *Winifred*'s Life, tells us, that he had met with a Passage in a *French* Writer, wherein it was alledged, that unless there was something excessively wonderful in the Legends of their Saints, they would not go down with *English* Papists. For my Part, I fansy their Writers have found by Experience that the modern Patriots have exactly the same Taste, for which Reason they strain their Wits every Week in coining Improbabilities.

That a Minister who had misled his King, and ruin'd his Country, should endeavour to plunge both into a War, is natural enough, and we have known such Charges brought even against wise and good Ministers, merely because there was something of Probability in the Appearance: But that a Man's Love for Peace, that a Minister's Desire to avoid the great Expences a War must necessarily induce, till such time as a Rupture became unavoidable; that such a Conduct as this should be urged as a direct and decisive Proof, that a Minister hath nothing else in view than distressing and destroying the People, is surely pretty extraordinary. It is such a Charge, and such a Proof, as becomes our Malecontents; like all the rest of their Charges and Proofs it is so groundless and inconsistent, that it must remain unanswer'd, because it does not deserve an Answer.

Every Man must remember, and every honest Man will confess, that at the Beginning of this Sessions of Parliament, that Party were perswaded that the Direction of the War was entirely in the Ministry; and therefore very modestly declared, that Success was not to be hoped for. Nay, very lately, on the News that some Place attempted on the *Caraccas* was not taken, they expressed themselves pretty broadly; and a Gentleman who is lately so much in their Favour, had not then a good Word. So far were they then from asserting what they now with the greatest Confidence give out, that they trumpeted a hundred idle Stories little different, save their Situation then in the *West-Indies*, from those that they now whisper about the *Mediterranean Squadron*. If the Gentleman they now so much applaud, had them really for his Friends, it cannot be denied, that the Cold Fit was then upon them, as much as the Hot is now. But with respect to the Ministry, they neither affected to blame him for Miscarriages of which they had no Account, nor to cry him up on the first Report of his Success, till they had it confirmed.

The whole Affair of the taking of *Porto Bello* had been authentically represented to the Publick, and had appeared of such Importance as to induce the Publick Notice of both Houses of Parliament, it was conceived, that there would be nothing indecent or over-hasty in mentioning it in this Paper as a Success of great Consequence, and as a very fortunate Event for the Administration. It is very easy to see, that if this had been done earlier, there would have been severe Remarks made, and we should have been told, that the *Gazetteer* ought to have stay'd till he had seen this Method approved somewhere else; whereas he is now charged with being too late, and even with Assurance for meddling with it at all; and this for no other Reason, but because since this Piece of good Luck the Patriots have adopted the Admiral of their Party; which was, I must own, what I did not foresee, nor am I now much inclined to believe, because I am convinced that the Administration reposed the greatest Trust in him.

That what I have advanced may not be liable to sinister Constructions, I will immediately explain myself, and will justify what I alledge from the Concessions even of our Adversaries. In the Attack of *Porto Bello* Mr. *Vernon* must have acted either in Pursuance of his Instructions, or without Instructions. Now if he only pursued his Instructions, there is something surely due to those who gave him his Instructions. On the other Hand, if he acted in consequence of any Discretionary Power, it implies a mighty Confidence in him, that he was trusted with any such Power; and it farther implies, that he had a thorough Confidence in the Administration too, otherwise he would scarce have acted as he did.

I am really ashamed, when I consider the palpable Blunders of some People upon this Subject. They are sometimes very angry that a Ministry should direct Military as well as Civil Affairs, and yet all Ministries have done so; and according to the Frame and Constitution of our Government they must do so, unless they would have us *govern'd*, as they once *attempted*, by the *Sword*. At other times they are thoroughly informed, that Military Measures are not directed by the Ministry; that they are chagrin'd at this, and that these People that wanted Power to instruct, had it nevertheless in their Intention to punish him they had no Power over, for being unfashionably serviceable to his Country. What prodigious Politicians! What excellent Intelligence? What admirable Penetration some People have! And how gratefully ought the People of *Britain* to receive the Lights they are pleased to give them! However, methinks it would be better if these Gentlemen would stick to one Story, because what these Gentlemen have been laying for Fourteen Years together, is so utterly irreconcileable with what they have said for these Fourteen Days past, that either one Story or other must be absolutely false. The old Burthen of the Song was, *An All-powerful Minister*, whereas now we are to believe that this very same Man, whom in other Respects they make as powerful as ever, did not know why or wherefore Mr. *Vernon* was sent into the *West-Indies*.

This leads me to take notice of a sharp Remark the *Craftsman* was pleased to make upon a Paper of mine. He upbraided me with Folly in obliging him to handle the Subject of *Porto Bello*, and thereby affording him an Opportunity of saying abundance of smart things against the Administration, as well as of exposing my Ignorance, in imagining they would extenuate or lessen this Piece of Success. And does this Gentleman really think they have not lessen'd it, in my Notion of the Matter? when they have taken it wholly to themselves, when they have given the Publick to understand that the Ministry knew nothing of the Matter, and that therefore their Thanks upon this Occasion is due to no body knows who? Did Mr *D'Anvers* suppose I meant by my Suggestion, that there was such a Place as *Porto Bello*, or that they would alledge it was unforfeited? Ay, but the Clause of Six Men of War only! Why, what of that? the Patriots have given an odd and a malicious Turn to it, and therefore forsooth it is theirs. No doubt when ill News is not to be had, they'll make a shift to give an ill Turn to good, and who can help that?

As to the wise Insinuations, that the Administration did not discover any extraordinary Joy upon the News of this Event; that they were not forward in publishing its Circumstances, or in poaching for Compliments thereupon, is only imputing a Modesty to them that their Enemies never knew. For that they were perfectly sensible of the Importance of the Service, as well as of the Happiness of the Omen, cannot be doubted, if we consider the Respect shewn to all who had any Concern in bringing this Account, and in the Behaviour of our Ministers residing in foreign Courts upon this News being transmitted to them. Let any Man of Sense and Sincerity lay his Hand upon his Breast and say, if the Administration had acted otherwise, if they had departed from their wonted Calmness and Moderation, if they had shewn any new and extraordinary Transports of Joy, what would their Enemies then have said? would they no have repeated their old Tale of living upon Expedients? would they not have call'd this a lucky Event, which came just in the Nick of Time to rescue their Reputation? In a word, would they not have said the very Reverse of all they are now saying? If so, how is it possible to escape the Reflections of these People? If People are silent, they are sad; if they speak pleasantly, they are intoxicated, and have lost their Senses? As drunken Men never see things single, so splenetick People can never behold any Measure in a right Light. There is either Power, or Fraud, or Folly, or Madness, or something or other in whatever is not done by themselves. So quick-sighted they are that they discover it with half an Eye, the Party sees it too at the first Word, because they are disposed to see it, and whoever will not own that he discerns these Bulls and Bears in the Clouds is either near-sighted or a Mercenary.

That the taking of *Porto Bello* was extremely grateful to, as well as fortunate for the Administration, must appear the more strongly to every Person of Penetration, from the more than ordinary Pains taken to misrepresent their Sentiments upon this Occasion. But it is very unlucky that their Conduct in this Respect goes higher than the Administration, and glances even at *Majesty* itself. If any Man is of so vindictive a Temper as to construe ordinary Accidents into premeditated Insults, and to apply to himself what no way regarded him, he might fume and fret, throw out strange Insinuations of his own Importance, and terrible Menaces against those he hates he knows not why; he might brag of his extraordinary Instance of Spirit, in * *unchaining* his Resentment, and of the intended Instance of his Eloquence, where neither would be requisite or proper; he might pursue his own particular Design, and in order to magnify his Merit boast of as much Stoutness and as little Manners as he thought fit. He might speech it in Coffee-houses, draw the Attention of Loiterers in all publick Places, and thrust the Story of his Disappointment and spirited Behaviour thereupon into every Discourse upon every Occasion, how absurd or unnatural soever it might seem; and he might snuff with manifest Satisfaction the Incense offered him on this bullying Rhetorick by inferior Madmen; any private Man, I say, might on any private Pique, or from any whimsical Prejudice, do all this and be pitied; but for any Man, or for any Set of Men, to pretend to a Liberty of putting sinister Constructions either on a publick Address, or on its Reception, is a new and strange thing. A Remark of this Sort is a two-edged Sword, it cuts both Ways, and is particularly dreadful when in a Madman's Hand. One sees with Wonder the wild things that are every day said and done, and the unaccountable Deductions which are made from Actions the most innocent and inoffensive. It must however be allow'd, that these Inuendoes come all from one Sort of People, and that no Liberties of the like Nature are taken in return. It ought also to be remembred, that the Word Libel is seldom made use of in Papers written in Defence of the Government: Whereas in those which strike not only at this, but at all Sorts of Government, we find it every Day, as if the Authors meant to familiarize to themselves the true Title of their own Writings.

I shall conclude this Paper with observing, that certain late Reflections on the Administration are not more presuming, or more offensive, than the Discourses of some People of a certain great Corporation, which out of Deference, I decline naming. These Sort of Suggestions go now Hand in Hand, and whenever a Man is bold enough to censure his *Superiors*, he is also saucy enough to pretend that he does not only speak his own Sense but the Sense of other People. I believe there are few so weak as to imagine that Men in Authority are at all affected by such Discourses, but certainly the Outrage is very strong on those whose Confidants these Censurers would be thought to be. It is a new thing to see broad Comments on a Paper of a publick Nature inserted amongst Paragraphs of News, and I believe it is the last Place where the Sense of those Persons would be look'd for, whose Sense it is nevertheless suggested to be. If such extraordinary Methods as these were practised by any Dependants on Men in Power, they would not be able to protect them, or if they did, the

* *A remarkable Incident in a Gentleman who* [illegible] *a Disappointment* March 26.

soon need Protection themſelves. But for thoſe who have no Concern for the Publick Safety, no real Reſpect for the Publick Honour, no Bowels for the Publick Peace, it is no Wonder that theſe Men, whoſe Cauſe is Confuſion, and who have no Hopes but from Fiſhing in troubled Waters, ſhould act in this Manner, ſhould endeavour to inſtil Fears of they know not what, Jealouſies of they know not whom, and Dangers from they know not where. But it would be a very unnatural thing for his Majeſty's Subjects to ſwallow ſuch crude undigeſted Stuff, or to be the Dupes of thoſe who once were poſſeſſed of Power, and uſed it ſo ill as never to deſerve Truſt again.

R. FREEMAN.

IRELAND.

Dublin, April 1. Wedneſday laſt both Houſes of Parliament waited on his Grace the Lord Lieutenant with the following Congratulatory Addreſs.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign!

WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament aſſembled, humbly beg Leave to congratulate your Majeſty on the Glorious Succeſs of your Majeſty's Arms under the Command of Vice-Admiral Vernon at Porto Bello.

We are highly ſenſible, that next under God, we owe this Succeſs to your Majeſty's wiſe and ſteady Conduct; and we cannot doubt, but that by the Continuance of his Bleſſings on your Majeſty's Councils and Arms, you will ſecure for ever thoſe juſt Rights, which belong to your Majeſty's Subjects, and for which you have ſhewn ſuch a Princely Concern.

Friday laſt the Houſe of Lords waited on the Lord Lieutenant with an Addreſs to his Grace, on the Buſineſs of the Seſſion being near at an End, and to thank his Grace for his prudent and juſt Adminiſtration.

And next Day the Houſe of Commons waited on his Grace with an Addreſs to the ſame Effect.

Yeſterday the Lord Lieutenant went to the Houſe of Peers, and after giving the Royal Aſſent to the publick and private Bills, put an End to the Seſſion by a moſt gracious Speech; and then the Lord Chancellor prorogued the Parliament to the 12th of May next.

Thomas Tickel, Eſq; is embark'd on board the Dublin Yacht for Parkgate, and ſeveral of the Horſes of the Lord Lieutenant are alſo put on board, his Grace himſelf intending to embark next Monday for England.

HOME PORTS.

Portſmouth, April 7. Came to Spithead, the Hardwick, Hallet, and Princeſs Louiſa, Pinſon, both for Eaſt-India; the London, Baker (late Dover); Price Frigate, Towers; Roſe, Higgins; Ellis Frigate, Noun; and Elizabeth, Burney; all for Gibraltar and Jamaica; and the William, Laws, for Jamaica.

Deal, April 7. The Suſannah, White, from Lisbon, ſail'd Yeſterday Afternoon for the River. Arrived the Clermont, Scutt, from Briſtol; the Camſis, Underdown, from South Carolina; and the New-Hampſhire, Grant, from New-England, with Maſts for the King's Yards.

Arrived at ſeveral Ports.

At Limerick, the Alexander, Comyn, from London.

At Waterford, the Catharine, Otteran, from Liſbon; and the Molly, Furlonge, from Oporto.

At Havre, the Le Fort, Benſcalon, from Martineco.

At Briſtol, the Magadalen, Mericer, from St. Sebaſtian's.

At Dover, the Victoria, Jacob Barron, from Seville for London.

The Iſabella, Cato, bound from Gibraltar for London, is put into Bantry in Ireland.

LONDON.

We hear that Admiral Balchen will ſpeedily ſail with 12 Ships of the Line, in order to join Admiral Vernon in the Weſt-Indies.

All the Officers belonging to the Marines have received Orders to repair forthwith to their reſpective Regiments, and we hear that they are to be all encamped in the Iſle of Wight.

Yeſterday Morning Mr. Peter Curtis, a Shopkeeper in Long-Ditch, Weſtminſter, was found drown'd in a Pond in Tothill fields.

We hear that ſeveral Gold Medals are ordered to be ſtruck at the Tower, with his Majeſty's Buſt on one Side, and on the Reverſe Admiral Vernon's taking Porto Bello.

Yeſterday died after an Illneſs of Two Years, at his Lodgings at the Woolpack in Gracechurch-ſtreet, the Rev. Mr. Morris, M. A. Rector of Tunſtall in the County of Kent.

John Tinker, Eſq; is appointed Governor of the Bahama Iſlands, in the Room of Richard Fitzwilliams, Eſq; who has reſign'd.

Yeſterday Mr. Baron Carter arriv'd in Town having finiſh'd the Northern Circuit.

As did Mr. Juſtice Probyn and Mr. Juſtice Chapple, from the Weſtern Circuit.

On Monday laſt died ſuddenly at his Lodgings in New Bond-ſtreet, Mr. Richard Stacey, Eſq;

BANKRUPTS.

Joſeph Jones Lloyd, of Newgate-ſtreet, London Worſtedman.

Richard Scott, of Finch-lane, Warehouſeman.

		Morning	Evening
High Water this Day at London Bridge,	{	08 43	09 19

Bank 141 1-half, 5-8ths. India 158 3-4ths. South Sea 98 3-4ths. Old Annuity 111 1-half. New ditto 110 1-8th to 1-4th. Three per Cent. 100 5-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 108 3-4ths. Five per Cent. ditto 91. Royal Aſſurance 87. London Aſſurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 4 l. 12 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 4 l. 10 s. Premium. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 3-4ths Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 7 s. 6 d. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 102. Three per Cent. ditto 96. Million Bank 115 1-half. Equivalent 110 1-8th.

General Poſt-Office, April 2, 1740.

WHEREAS the Poſt-Boy carrying the Briſtol Mail from London to Hounſlow, was attack'd and ſet upon between 3 and 4 of the Clock this Morning, a little beyond Knightsbridge, by a Single Perſon on Foot, of a Dark Complexion and a Middle Stature, having on a Light-colour'd Horſeman's Coat, with the Cape button'd up, who led him into an adjacent Field, and there took from him the Bath and Briſtol Bags, put them into a Green Bag, and rode off with them towards London, on the Horſe that carried the ſaid Mail;

The Poſtmaſter General thinks proper to adverтiſe the Publick, That whoever ſhall apprehend and Convict, or cauſe to be Apprehended and Convicted the Perſon who committed this Robbery, will be entitled to a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, beſides the Reward given by Act of Parliament for apprehending of Highwaymen: Or if any Perſon, whether Accomplice in the ſaid Robbery, or knowing thereof, ſhall make a Diſcovery, whereby the Perſon who committed the ſame may be apprehended and brought to Juſtice, ſuch Diſcoverer will, upon Conviction of the Party, be entitled to the ſame Reward, and alſo have his Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon.

By Command of the Poſtmaſter General,

J. D. Barbutt, Sec.

General Poſt-Office, April 4, 1740.

WHEREAS the Poſt-Boy carrying the Weſtern and Portſmouth Mails from Bagſhot to London, was ſet upon and attack'd about One of the Clock this Morning, in the Hollow Way coming from Bagſhot, by Two Highwaymen, who appeared to be luſty, jolly Men, in Great Coats of a Whitiſh Colour, with the Capes button'd up, and Light-colour'd Wigs; One of them mounted on a Black Horſe with a White Snip down his Face, and the other either on a Dark Cheſnut, or a Brown Bay; and who ſtopping the ſaid Boy ordered him to diſmount, and threatned to ſhoot him if he made the leaſt Noiſe or Reſiſtance, then tied him Hand and Foot, and rode off with the Horſes and Mail;

The Poſtmaſter-General thinks proper to advertiſe the Publick, that whoever ſhall apprehend and convict, or cauſe to be apprehended and convicted, both or either of the Perſons who committed the ſaid Robbery, will be entitled to a Reward of Two hundred Pounds, beſides the Reward given by Act of Parliament for apprehending of Highwaymen: Or if any Perſon, whether an Accomplice in the ſaid Robbery, or knowing thereof, ſhall make a Diſcovery whereby the Perſons, or either of them, who committed the ſame may be apprehended and brought to Juſtice, ſuch Diſcoverer will, upon Conviction of the Party or Parties, be entitled to the ſame Reward, and alſo have his Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon.

By Command of the Poſtmaſter-General,

J. D. Barbutt, Secretary.

To be Sold by AUCTION,

At the White Lion in Wych-ſtreet, near New-Inn, *This Evening (being the 12th Night's Sale) and the 14 following Evenings,*

THE Library of Sir Philip Sydenham, Bart. deceaſed.

In this Night's Sale are,

Octavo.	Folio.
Burnet's Works.	Gerhard's Herbal, by Johnſon.
Herne's Acc. of Charterhouſe.	Gurton's Peterborough.
Quarto.	Hall's Chronicle.
Powel's Hiſtory of Wales.	Heath's Chronicle.
Rowland's Angleſey.	Heylin's Works.
Struy's Voyages and Travels.	Dr. Hammond's Works, 4 vol.
Willis's Parochiale Anglican.	Hill's preſent State of the
—— Lincoln, Ely, Oxford and Peterb.	Ottoman Empire.

The Firſt of May next will be Publiſh'd,

(*Beautifully printed on a fine Paper, in Four Volumes in Folio*)

THE Works of FRANCIS BACON, Baron of Verulam, Viſcount St. Alban, and Lord High Chancellor of England, correctly printed from the beſt Editions; with ſeveral additional Pieces printed from original Manuſcripts in the Poſſeſſion of the Right Hon. the EARL of OXFORD, never before collected into any Edition of his Works. To which is prefix'd, A *New* LIFE of the AUTHOR.

The Price to Subſcribers is Three Pounds Ten Shillings for the ſmall, and Five Guineas for the large Paper; one half of the Money to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.

Such Gentlemen as intend to encourage this Work are deſired to ſend their Names before the 20th of April, when the Liſt of Subſcribers will be printed, after which Time the Price ſhall be advanced.

Printed for A. Millar, over-againſt St. Clement's Church in the Strand; to whom Subſcribers are deſired to ſend in their Names.

N. B. To make the old Edition as compleat as poſſible, the Proprietor has printed 200 Copies of the *Life* and *Additional Pieces*, viz. 180 ſmall and 20 large Paper; to be ſold at Half a Guinea the ſmall, and Fifteen Shillings the large Paper.

It was impoſſible to print the Collations and Corrections ſeparate; they are numberleſs, and almoſt in every Line of the Law Pieces.

This Day is Publiſhed,

THE POLITICAL STATE of Great Britain for the Month of MARCH, 1740.

Containing in particular:

From our curious Collection of Manuſcripts of ſeveral Perſons of Honour and Quality. To be continued Monthly.

PERSONAL POLITICKS.

* I. A Second Letter on the Acquiſition of Property in general: Or, The great Art of growing Rich and Great, by the moſt honourable Meaſures. In a Letter to ——.

* II. A very extraordinary Anſwer from a Kept Miſtreſs, to the Lady of Quality's Letter in our laſt, whoſe L——d has left his Family for ſome Time; being a Kind of Female Treaty of Love.

THE ROYAL-EXCHANGE INTELLIGENCER: *Containing all memorable Occurrences worthy publick Attention.*

III. Of the Nature of the Trade to Guernſey during the War, proper to form a Judgment of the Political State of Trade at this Time.

* IV. A remarkable Letter to the Proprietors of the National Funds, whereby to judge of the Riſe and Fall of Stocks, &c. from the preſent State of Publick Affairs.

V. A Short Hiſtory of the preſent War, more circumſtantial than in any other Tract whatever; with a particular Account of Porto Bello, and of the * Silver Mines of Potoſi, by an Eye-Witneſs.

PLANTATION NEWS *never before Publiſhed.*

VI. An accurate View of the whole * Trade of South-Carolina for the laſt Year, proper for all American Traders to be acquainted with.

* VII. NATIONAL POLITICAL DEBATES on Points of the utmoſt Importance at this Juncture, &c.

VIII. Miſcellaneous Particulars of divers Kinds, conſiſtent with the new general Plan of this Deſign. (*a*)

IX. Promotions, Marriages, Deaths, &c. of Perſons of Honour and Diſtinction, Eccleſiaſtical, Civil and Military, &c. Bankrupts, Courſe of Exchange, Bill of Mortality, &c.

N. B. Thoſe Pieces marked * are Originals, and in no other Tract but this.

(*a*) For this New Plan, See an Addreſs to the Nobility, Gentry, Merchants, and Proprietors of the Publick Funds, lately printed.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noſter-Row. Price 1 s. 6 d. Of whom may be had any of the former Numbers.

Bradford, March 29, 1740.

WHEREAS in a Poſtſcript to a Pamphlet lately publiſhed, intitled, *The Advantages and Diſadvantages which will attend the Prohibition of Merchandizes of Spain*, the Author aſſerts, 'That being in Company with ſeveral of the greateſt and moſt intelligent of the 'Clothiers in the Town of Bradford, who carry on the Manufacture of Spaniſh Wool, they all ſeem'd deſirous that the 'Prohibition of Spaniſh Wool might take Place, apprehending from it not only National but alſo Private Advantages.' We the Clothiers of Bradford, whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcrib'd, do declare, That the above Aſſertion, and alſo what he farther pretends to have learn'd, and the Remarks thereon ſaid to have been made to him by us, are abſolutely falſe.

Paul Methuen	Zach. Shrapnell
John Stafford	William Davis
John Shewell, and Comp.	Fran. Buſh
Henry Methuen	Humphrey Tugwell
Edward Poore	William Buſh
Poſthumus Buſh	Joſ. Baskerville
Sam. Cam	Richard Phelps
Mal. Smith	Stephen Phelps.
Geo. Hutchings	

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Pater-noſter Row.*